The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 4067

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1745.

To the AUTHOR of the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,

IN some former Papers, publiſhed this Week in the Daily Poſt, I have ſhewn, from authentick Teſtimony, the Sufferings of our Britiſh Merchants in the Trade to Africa, before the preſent Company ſettled our Intereſts, by increaſing the Number of their Forts, Caſtles, and Factories, ſuperior to of any other Nation; and with what Violence ſ the Dutch endeavour'd to exclude the Eng- ever from the Gold Coaſt, Callibar, and quite to Cape Lopez.

were the Difficulties the preſent Company had ggle with leſs upon the North Coaſt. The Dutch Company were in Poſſeſſion of the Forts of Ar- and Goree; the French Senegal Company, eſta- 1673, were poſſeſs'd of a ſmall Fort on an Iſland the Bar, in the River Senegal; and our Engliſh Company had one ſmall Fort in the River Gam- nother Settlement in the River Sierraleen. Affairs continued till about 1677; and the Com- of each Nation traded freely to all Places on the Coaſt, not in the actual Poſſeſſion of any of the from Cape Blaneo to Cape Mount.

677 and 1678, the French begun to conſider the they might derive from the Trade to Africa, ſhu given Riſe and Proſperity to the French Su- lonies, enable them to beat this Nation out of ade at all Foreign Markets, and even to ſupply ion with immenſe Quantities of their Coffee, digo, and their Cotton, &c. &c.——This Step ave the firſt Increaſe to their preſent extenſive rce and Naval Power; and this by Means of herthing and encouraging their African Trade, thankfully neglecting it.

firſt vigorous Step the French took to ſettle frican Trade, was to take the Iſlands of Argum ree, from the Dutch; which were yielded to by the Treaty of Nemiguen. In 1685 the King judging the Grant to the Senegal Company e, it extending from Cape Blanco to the Cape of ope, reſtrained this Company to that Part of which extends from Cape Blanco to the River and erected another Company, call'd the Company; and granted them the ſole Trade e River Sierraleen to the Cape of Good-Hope. his Time the French Trade to Africa was carried on by theſe two diſtinct Companies.

atter of theſe made no extraordinary Progreſs , when the French King obtained for 'em the Contract made with Spain, for introducing into the Spaniſh Weſt Indies; which firſt ſhew'd the Way to introduce their Produce and Manu- there too. So that France are indebted to their Trade for Two-thirds of the Spaniſh Weſt India as well as the aſtoniſhing Improvement of their and other Colonies, however contemptible this may be look'd upon by ſome, who ought to better. But this Contract being afterwards tranſ- Great Britain, this French Company was ſoon diſſolved.

French Senegal Company were ſcarcely warm in w Poſſeſſions, but they, in their Turn, began, urch had done before, to annoy the Britiſh Trade . Tho' our Royal African Company have a ght, yet they inſolently ſet up a Claim to all of the Coaſt, extending from Cape Blanco to r Gambia; comprehending above 500 Miles in In 1681 they attempted to obſtruct our Company's Ships from Trading along that Coaſt; yet being able to conteſt that Point with 'em, re obliged to drop their Pretenſion for that In 1683, 1684, and 1685, they ſeized and ral Ships belonging to the Portugueſe, and Pruſſians; and renewed their Claim againſt African Company: From which Time they to interrupt their Commerce, till, at length, oke out between the two Nations, as had be- between the Dutch and us.

ſſes and Damages our Engliſh African Com- ained by the French, both before and during of the War, were more conſidereble than can imagin'd. One of the Chief, was the Loſs of rts in the River Gambia, 1695; which were plunder'd by a Squadron of French Men of d all the Fortifications demoliſhed, and razed to the Ground. And, as a farther Addition to their Misfortunes, when our Company took Poſſeſſion thereof again, after the Peace, they found the French ſettled to the ſame River, where they had never Footing before; and claiming an equal Share to the Trade thereof, with ourſelves.

Under this Series of Misfortunes and Interruptions of the preſent Company's Trade, both by the Dutch and the French, in order to exclude the Engliſh from any Share therein, would not any Man naturally imagine that this Company ſhould have met with all reaſonable Encouragement at Home, tho' they had been ſo many Years buffeted and oppreſs'd Abroad? And more eſpecially ſo, ſince not only the firſt Riſe, but the future Being and Proſperity of all our Plantations in America, abſolutely depend on the African Trade, for a Supply of Negroes to carry on their Planting?

On the contrary, to make this Company amends for their notable Struggles in their Country's Cauſe, their Excluſive Privilege was ſuſpended by Act of Parliament for Fourteen Years; and, what muſt be aſtoniſhing and incredible to lateſt Poſterity, without any Manner of Equivalent or Compenſation whatever. And yet it is ſaid, that ſome weak, or rather wicked People, throw every Obſtacle in the Way of this Company's obtaining ſuch an effectual Support from Parliament, as ſhall enable them to prevent theſe Days of Inſult, Depredations, and Cruelties towards our Britiſh Merchants, as we have ſeen they heretofore underwent! Such Men, certainly, muſt have ſome ſecret Views to their own Intereſt behind the Curtain! Are they to wreſt the Forts and Settlements out of the Company's Hands for a Song, and to make their own Advantage of them afterwards? They are wofully miſtaken.——But of this hereafter——

Where Foreign Trading Companies are at the Expence of erecting and upholding Fortifications in Africa, they have all the Encouragement they can wiſh or deſire.——They have the Privilege of the whole Trade to themſelves; and therefore may even well afford to ſupport their Forts and Settlements at their own Expence; for ſuch Privileges give theſe Companies great Weight of Power among the Negro Princes and Chiefs.

——But the French not only grant their African Company the ſole Liberty of Trade to themſelves, but allow them a Bounty on Importation of Negroes into the French Plantations.——They have alſo exempted their Company from One-half of the Duties on all ſuch Goods of the Produce of their Sugar Colonies, (ſuch as Sugars, Coffee, Indigo, Cotton, &c. &c.) as are made in Return for Negroes; which is a very extraordinary Encouragement.——And likewiſe an Exemption from all Duties whatever on Goods imported into France, and afterwards re-exported to Africa, wherewith to purchaſe Negroes; and all this to the great End, that their Plantations may be cheaply and plentifully ſtock'd with Negroes: And have we not had late Demonſtration, by the Number of Ships taken from the French Colonies, that thoſe wiſe Meaſures have raiſed their Plantations to a Degree far beyond Expectation? Need we longer wonder that they ſhould beat us out of the Sugar, the Coffee, Indigo, and Cotton, &c. Trade, when they have taken ſo much, and we ſo little Care, to ſupport the African Trade, which they well know is the grand and only Support of their Colonies? And will not a ſteady Purſuit of theſe Meaſures enable that Nation to beat us out of all Plantation Produce in general, and put us ſoon under a Neceſſity of taking Sugar, Tobacco, Rice, &c. of them, as we have long done Indigo, Cotton, &c? So great is the Encouragement given by the French to their African Company, that they even allow a Bounty of Eighty Livres for every Mark Weight of Gold Duſt imported from Africa into France. In a Word, the French have made it ſo much for the Advantage of their African Company to ſtock their Plantations well with Negroes, that they have many Years done it above 50 per Cent. cheaper than we have been able to do ours.

'And what is the natural Conſequence of this greater 'Cheapneſs of Negroes? Does it not occaſion the 'French Plantations to be more plentifully ſtock'd than 'ours? Has not this put them daily upon cultivating 'more and more Land, in order to accompliſh the 'End of ruining the Britiſh Colonies? For they have 'found by Experience, as all Nations ever may, that the 'general Culture of Land occaſions a general Plenty of 'the Neceſſaries and Conveniencies of Life in their 'Colonies.——This general Plenty, of Courſe, oc- 'caſions a general Cheapneſs; and thus they have been 'render'd capable of maintaining Negroes conſiderably 'cheaper than the Britiſh Planters can do; as well as 'purchaſing them cheaper at firſt Hand.' And what more need they require, to raiſe their Plantations upon the Ruin of ours?

'So conſiderably dearer an Importation of Negroes 'into the Britiſh Colonies, naturally occaſions a propor- 'tionable Scarcity of them to what the French have; 'conſequently, leſs Quantity of Land becomes culti- 'vated, and therefore the common Neceſſaries of Life 'dearer than in the French Colonies; the Intereſt of 'Money higher, and the Maintainance of White Ser- 'vants, as well as Black, far more expenſive. For the 'Standard of the Charge of Negro Labour, as well as 'that of White Men, is the Price of the common Ne- 'ceſſaries of Life. Herein the French, in the Colonies, 'have an infinite Advantage over us, and all owing to 'the before-mentioned great Encouragements given to 'their African Company.'

By theſe judicious Meaſures, France ſoon experienced their Planters 'could produce Sugars cheaper than we 'could do in the Britiſh Colonies. This animated them 'to try the Experiment of ſupplanting us at Foreign 'Markets; and fairly, by Dint of Cheapneſs, and as 'good a Commodity, they gain'd their Point. By the 'ſame Meaſure they ſucceeded alſo in the Coffee, Indigo, 'and Cotton Trades; and will, doubtleſs, if not ſtopt in 'their Courſe,' by all due Encouragement being given to our Royal African Company, for the effectual Support of this Trade, 'be as ſucceſsful in all other Plan- 'tation Produce,' to the abſolute Deſtruction of the Britiſh Plantations in America, and our irretrievable Loſs.

Yours, &c.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, February 18. Wind E. Sailed the Expedition Prize, Mitchel, for Dublin; and the Dageraat Levi-Lolks, Van Neſs, for St. Euſtatia.

Plymouth, February 19. Since my laſt ſailed his Majeſty's Ships the Angleſea and Auguſta on a Cruize.

Cowes, February 20. On the 10th ſailed to Spithead the Reſtoration, Wilcox, from London for Virginia; alſo ſailed to the Weſtward the N. S. del Roſario Morena, of and for Genoa, from Rotterdam.

Portſmouth, February 20. This Morning ſailed from Spithead his Majeſty's Ships of War the Ipſwich, Admiral Medley; the Jerſey, Goſport, Wincheſter, Harwich, Ludlow Caſtle, Maidſtone, and Nine Sail of Eaſt India Ships; together with upwards of a Hundred Sail of Merchant Ships bound to Liſbon, Oporto, Gibraltar, and Portmahon. Yeſterday ſailed his Majeſty's Ship the Faulkland, Capt. Granvile, on a Cruize for 6 Months.

Southampton, February 20. Wind N. E. The 19th ſailed hence the Redoubtable Prize (taken ſome Time ſince by the Centurion Privateer, from Martinico, Favey Maſter, for Spithead, to join a Convoy for London. This Day ſailed the Vulture Sloop of War, Capt. Bulley, for Guernſey and Jerſey, having the under-mention'd Veſſels under Convoy; the John and Mary, Witt, the Two Partners, Fondan, the Judith, Berho, the Two Brothers, Aller, the Elizabeth, Naftell, the Hope, Brovard, the Daniel, Solbe, and the Happy Return, Gordon, all for Guernſey; the Mary, Aheir, and the Philip, Chevalier, for Jerſey.

Deal, February 21. Wind N. W. Remain the Ships as per laſt.

LONDON.

The General Dyet of the laudable Helvetick Body, have written very reſpectfully to the Queen of Hungary, aſſuring her of their ſincere Reſolution to obſerve, with the utmoſt Punctuality, their Engagements with the Houſe of Auſtria.

A Body of 24,000 French Troops are aſſembling in the Neighbourhood of Kelheim, in Bavaria; with a Deſign, as they give out, to beſiege Ingoldſtadt; but it is rather believed, with a View to make a ſudden and ſafe Retreat.

According to our lateſt Advices from Franckfort, the Citizens had not only provided their Ramparts with Artillery, but had raiſed a ſtrong Battery on the Main, to prevent the French from paſſing that River.

Beſides the Contributions already mentioned, as raiſed by the Auſtrians in the Dominions of the Elector Palatine, the Duke of Aremberg has demanded 200,000 Florins in the Duchy of Bergh, and has received the beſt Part of that Sum.

The young Marquis de Bonac being returned from the Court of Petersburgh to Paris, it is given out at Verſailles, that they have great Hopes of the Court of Ruſſia; and M. de Mirepoix is to go Ambaſſador Extraordinary thither, inſtead of Franckfort.

Some private Letters from the Hague assure us, that the Operations of the ensuing Campaign are in a manner settled; and that it has been resolved to open it early and vigorously against the common Enemy.

We are informed, that the Honourable Henry Fitzroy Lee, Esq; is appointed Commander in Chief in the Leeward Islands; and that he will speedily hoist his Broad Pennant on board his Majesty's Ship the Suffolk.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland to be Field-Marshal General, and to have the Command of his Majesty's Forces in Flanders.

Several Surveyors are ordered to make an Estimate of the Charge for making a commodious Harbour from Sandwich into the Downs, near Sandown Castle.

A Brief has passed the Great Seal for the Relief of the Sufferers by Fire at Colewall in Herefordshire, at Stoke in Surrey, and Southdown in Wiltshire.

Also a Brief for rebuilding the Parish Church of St. Ives, in the County of Huntingdon.

Yesterday William Whitchen was committed to Newgate by Mr. Alderman Arnold, for stealing out of the Shop of Mr. John Albiston, of Watling-street, Five Pounds of Cut Tobacco, Value 7 s. which was found upon him.

As was also Mary Davis, for feloniously stealing some Linen, and other Things, to the Value of 40 s. out of the Dwelling-House of Mr. Paul Higgins, of White-Cross Street.

Thomas Doyle was also committed to Bridewell, for stealing some Tobacco off Chester's Key, the Property of Mr. Lawrence Williams, Merchant.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning		Evening	
	03	41	03	54

Bank Stock, 145 7-8ths to 146. India, Nothing done. South Sea, Nothing done. Old Annuity, 110 3-8ths. New ditto, 109. Three per Cent. 89 1-half. Ditto 1743, 88 7-8ths to 89. Ditto 1744, 88 7-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, Nothing done. London Assurance, Nothing done. India Bonds, 1 l. 3 s. to 4 s. Bank Circulation, 2 l. 15 s. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 3 per Cent. Discount. Three per Cent. ditto, 12 per Cent. Discount. Million Bank, 115 1-half. Equivalent, 108.

THE *Owners of the Ships late in the Service of the Navy and Victualing-Offices, that were carried into* Lisbon *by Sir* Charles Hardy, *the 2d of May last, are desired to meet at the Crown Tavern behind the Exchange on Thursday next, the 28th Inst. at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, on special Affairs.*

Enquire for No. 16.

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MEMOIRS of the Four last Years of the Reign of Queen ANNE, from 1710 to her Death. In which the Characters of the most eminent Persons of both Parties, that acted under that Princess, are impartially drawn; and the History of those important Transactions are set in a clear Light.

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Πειθοῦς ἀλλήλοις τοῖς λόγοις, καὶ παιδιοῦν τὴν ψυχὴν τῶν ΝΕΩΝ πρὸς τὰ βέλτιστα συντυγίας.

PLAT.

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The only short and infallible Cure for that reigning Disease the SCURVY, and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived to the highest and most inveterate Degree ever so many Years standing, and that without any Confinement or the least Purging, which by an unexperienced Person is generally advised, although always found rather to irritate and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

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